ments of Dr. D. B. Reid, that the bad effects of a noxicus atmosphere pass off more rapidly and more completely under the influence of a strong light. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the fatal influence caused by dens of darkness, in the germination and extension of diseases of a pesti-

lential character. These places are always damp, and are thus a continued source of various inflammatory diseases; indeed the occupants of them are always sick in a never-ending rotation, and demands for medical services are more frequent by the inhabitants of dens, than by such as live on the surface, in proportion to their numbers. Sickness among the poor, is always great, and in the damp and badly ventilated abodes we are considering, is more protracted, beside being more fatal, than above ground; so that if life is prolonged it is too frequently an existence of helpless misery. More than two-thirds suffer from some lingering disease, existing mostly among such as are constantly exposed to the causes that are always in action in those placesas women and children. The number of females prescribed for at the dispensaries is always greater than that of males, from their being exposed to the confined air of their rooms nearly the whole of the day and night, while the males pass the day at their usual out door work, and are under its influence only at nights. From an actual record of 5,548 persons attended at their own houses from one of the Dispensaries of this City, it appears that there was fifteen per cent. more sickness in the underground residences than in other apartments.

Wherever typhus fever has prevailed, it was always worse in cellars or in the first floors that were immediately next to the ground, and when it appeared in the upper rooms it was found that they were always excessively crowded, and as badly ventilated as the basement rooms. In the year 1820 typhus fever prevailed in Bancker-st. There were 562 blacks living in the infected district; of these 119 lived in cellars, of whom 54 or 45.50 per cent. were sick; the remaining 443 lived in the upper rooms; of whom 101 or 22.77 per cent. were sick. Of 100 white persons living above ground in this district, not one was sick. (Dr. John H. Griscom, on the Sanitary Condition of the pauper population.) We are not aware of any account existing of the location of this disease, when it appeared in New-York in 1847.

It is not generally known that the rate of mortali. ty in the City of New-York has been steadily on the increase since the year 1835. The following statement will show the rate: the population of 1848 is an estimate founded upon the per centage of increase, the other facts are derived from the Annual Reports of the City Inspector:

duct extraordinary (City Inspec'r,)0,579. 15,427-1 to 29,81

What is the cause of this increase can only be discovered with assuracy by a proper scientific sanitary survey. We have no doubt, however, that it arises mainly from immoderate crowding of the poorer class. It is not unusual to attribute a high rate of mortality to immigration; but what is this but crowding, and that, too, of such as are esteemed healthy? for the sick by law are detained many miles from the city before they are allowed to enter. If there exists any doubt as to the cause, so much greater reason is there for an efficient survey, not only of the City but of the State. A survey under the provisions of the State Registration law would exhibit the ratio of mortality in the different sections of the State; and the causes of these differences must be ascertained by a proper investigation made by a suitable commission appointed

This is certainly a condition that demands prompt, decided and energetic action to ascertain the cause and apply the remedies. Imperfect measures, without decided foundation, or without any clear object. are worse than useless.

Although vast improvements have been made in the dwellings, streets and ventilation of cities, and although we have not among us any of those wretched dens, crooked, damp and dark passages, such as still exist in some of the cities of the Eastern world, nor even anything that bears a resemblance to the close, dark and dismal abodes of the poorer classes in Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. yet there are among us too many of the hot beds of disease, where the seeds of pestilence rapidly take root, and where their noxious products impart their deadly or air Cro exist in large cities, where space is always valuaable. But this should be the best reason why the actual condition of the mode of living among the most destitute should be known, for without this knowledge the appropriate remedies can never be applied.

Recent facts in Prisons and on ship board show what can be done to obviate the evil effects of a necessary crowding, and although the mortality in them may still be reduced, yet if it remains as it now is, it will, by comparison with former days, be a perfect triumph for science, in preventing the ex tension of pestilence.

The average number of people living in one room among the very poor in our city is about six, the extreme number is twenty. The average number occupying one house among this class of people is about sixty. These are the permanent dwellers .-The occasional lodgers swell the number to an incredible amount; the place known as the Old Brewery at the " Five Points" has often contained as many as three hundred. In one room there have been known to have been from two to four families; most of these will take lodgers. Such an arrangement prevails in all parts of the City where the extremely poor reside.

seping together in such numbers in one room always produces a feeling of exhaustion and physical misery, and where it can be done resort is had to low priced alcoholic drinks for its temporary relief. Hundreds of the poorer class of lodginghouses depend in part for their support on the in nebriating drinks that are sold to their inmates: indeed most of these houses have no other customers. Although a display of a shop window with bottles is made, it is not to entice the accidental wayfarer, but is in reality a species of sign indicating the class of lodging-house, and is as well understood by those for whom it is intended as a lettered sign for ordinary business. The pauper's and beggar's place of board always abounds in whishy and never is deficient in accommodations, whatever is the demand, and is always filled, what ever be the size of the house. The effects of these discumstances combined, in the event of pestilence. may be conceived.

Children suffer the most from a crowded mode of living; the children of the poor die in frightful numbers, the greatest number is from this cause alone. In the year 1848 the whole number of deaths from diseases was 14,199, of which 6,847 were children under five years, and in 1849, deaths 22,006, children under 5 years, 9,057.

In the Summer such a state of living must be almost insupportable, and in the evening in some of the poorest parts of the city, the doors, and windows, and steps will literally swarm with people, instinctively endeavoring to obtain a little fresh air. We were never more struck with this instinctive appetite than by an occurrence which happened a few years since. As we was returning home late a night, we saw a man stretched out at full length on a cart; and just as we had discovered what it was, another issued from a poor looking bouse, remarking to the first mentioned that "he could not stand it any longer in the house" and had come to follow his example; and accordingly placed himself beside his friend on the cart apparently for the purpose of taking his

Will any one say that it is safe to the general health, humane to the poor, creditable to our civilization, or in any manner right and proper that these Dens should continue as they are-human packing-houses and fountains of Disease and Vice?

The Proposed Abattoirs. We have heretofore expressed our decided favor toward a system of Abattoirs, where all the cattleslaughtering for our City might be economically and safely done, and by the adoption of which the little slaughter-houses scattered over the upper Wards of the town would become no longer necessary, and give place to buildings more in accordance with our ideas of fitness. We give below a sketch of the system proposed, remarking only that we shouldp refer to see the location of the Abattoirs on the west bank of the Hudson; it strikes as that it would be cheaper for the butchers to ferry dead than live cattle, that they would find more room for keeping droves, and that they would be in a position where the rapid growth of the City could never

overtake them:

Many: Greeley & McElrath:
GENTLEMEN—In calling the attention of your readers to the petition which was presented to the Common Council on the 11th inst asking the City authorities to organize the business of slaughtering and introducing animals into the City for that approach you were pleased to compact that worked. purpose, you were pleased to remark that you in-tended more fully to examine and publish my

tended more fully to examine and publish my views and plans as they were then set forth. I therefore take the liberty to lay them before you in a condensed form, that you may, if you think proper, give them correctly to the public.

My plans are for an Abattoir on the Hudson River, built on the extreme water line, and within a convenient distance from the lower and central parts of the City—holding that the convenience of the Butchers should be consulted, and that if properly constructed on the extreme water line, it will not be an injury to the business and population that will naturally draw about it.

I do not adopt the plan of the Abattoir in Paris, which is one large apartment for alaughtering.

which is one large apartment for alaughtering, deeming it not suited to the wants and tastes of our Butchers in America.

In however, contend that this organization will lead to a change to some extent, in the present course of conducting the business. Persons will encourse in alaughtering as a distinct beach of the

gage in slaughtering as a distinct branch of the business, and the Butchers will find it most proli-able to have a majority of their stock slaught-ered by them. It will not, therefore, require so great a number of slaughter-houses as it otherwise

The pian I propose, embraces three departments, but all connected. Namely, the slaughterhouse department, the stock department, and the ferry department.

The slaughterhouse department covers an area of 530 feet front on the river and 600 feet deep. The plan is for one hundred and twenty slaughter The plan is for one hundred and twenty slaughter houses, each occupying a lot of ground 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, forming three streets 30 feet wide running up from the river. On these streets the saughterhouses front and the rears are on a lane 15 feet wide, through which the stock is driven from the stock department adjoining, and the offal and all else, save the meat, is taken to the barges at the wharf.—On the sides of the premises are 60 stables for the butchers horses and carts. ear's. Each slaughter house has in itself a cooling room

Each slaughter house has in itself a cooling room 25 feet deep, having an ice house in it, forming a refrigerator with a packing room on the second story. Behind the cooling room and communicating with it by a large door, is the slaughtering room, 30 feet deep with proper hight of ceiling, well lighted and ventilated at the top and rear; behind this is the stock house and yard 45 feet to the large And the internal arrangements including the lane. And the internal arrangements including gas and Croton water, the most perfect.

The entire outlay for this department will be ac-

cording to estimates given me, \$152,000, the inter-est of which for one year is \$9,120.

The income, charging a rent of \$200 per year for each slaughter house, and \$25 for each stable, will

be \$25,500.

The stock department covers about the same area, and has for its city front a building the whole area, and has for its city front a building the whole extent, 530 feet by 40 feet. The center is a hall 75 feet long, to be used as a public exchange in business connected with the Abattoir. The wings are stables for horses brought to the City on sale, and will stall 300. Between this and the slaughterhouse department are the stock houses and yards, capable of housing and yarding most comfortably 3,000 head of cattle, 3,500 sheep and calves, 200 cows, and 1,000 swine—the whole arranged in the most perfect manner.

most perfect manner.

The entire outlay for this department will be \$62,000, the interest of which, for one year, is

The income, estimating at the same rates as now charged at the various stock yards in the City, and health, and swells the terrible catalogue of disease taking the number of stock per week at 1,650 head of cattle, 3,000 sheep, 600 calves, 250 cows, 600 swine, and 300 horses, with \$2,000 yearly rent for for the entire premises to a cattle feeder, will be

There is slaughtered weekly, for the entire wants of the City, at least 2,500 head of cattle, 5,000 sheep, 1,200 calves, and 1,200 swine. A portion of this number is slaughtered in the neigh-

without charge.

Under either organization, I sontend as a principle of justice, the butchers and drovers, and espe-

cially the butchers, should be permitted to reap the profits and advantages, over and above the interest on the outlay and the reserved fund. It should be borne in mind that a highly valued class of our fellow citizens are asked to come un-

der a certain organization in their business for the public good; therefore while the city at large is reaping the benefits thereof on the one hand, the butchers should do so the other. reaping the benefits thereof on the one hand, the butchers should do so on the other.

I show to the authorities beyond dispute that the income from the stock department alone, will more than pay the interest on the whole outlay, both for it and the slaughter house department. Therefore they can with confidence go on and erect them.

The drovers are already anxious for it, and if the butchers should not at once see its benefits and embrace them, the authorities can invite them to occupy these splendid premises free of rent, and is there a doubt but what they will accept such an

In no event and under no circumstances do I countenance any other than a pacific arrangement; and if our citizens will only give their representatives in the City Council their countenance and support, this great work for our city will be accomplished, and thereby the health, comfort, peace and prosperity of citizens will be promoted.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH L. FRAME.

New York June 17, 1859.

Mr. F. is mistaken; the Paris Abattoir is divided into small apartments, so that each batcher may have a slaugh-tering place for timeelf. The cattle are kept in large peas —sheep in one, hogs in another, &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Legislature of South Carolina has called on Hon. George Bustis, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, to deliver an eulogy on the late John G. Calhoun.

Prairie Land-Indiana-Illinois-Inducements to Settlers, &c. &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.
PRORIS, Id. June 9, 1850.

DEAR FRIEND HORACE: I see by the papers that thousands of the poor, the houseless and homeless, are coming to our shores, and, thank God, our shores are wide enough to receive them. I want to say to thee that I have seen vacant land enough within the last few days to feed half Europe-or nearly so; at any rate I have seen a " heap.

I started from Lafayette, Ind. (about a week azo) with the view of finding vacant land, and such natural advantages as were yet left by settlers and

There is much good prairie land in Warren Co. Ind. four or five miles from timber and tenor twelve from the Canal. Timber ranges from \$8 to \$12 and \$14 per acre.

A large quantity of land, say a section, can be fenced for \$1 50 per acre, six or eight miles out in the Prairie; and when the land is well fenced and broken-i. e. plowed-the occupant is ready to begin to live. Live fence is to be substituted when the first decays. Peach and locust trees can soon

The farmers here say they can make a farm ten miles out in the Prairie easier than they can one in

the timber.
From Warren Co. we entered Illinois, and for 18 or 20 miles traveled over the most beautiful country that well can exist. High and undulating, with only here and there an occasional "slongh," but which can easily be drained by a common farrow; some of this, particularly on the Jordan, lies within a few miles of timber, which can be had for from \$3

to \$10 per scre.

This body of Grand Prairie is from 18 to 20 miles by 14, and on some of the elevated portions of it can be seen more than 400,000 acres, and yet these elevations are not so high as to be in the least un-favorable to farming, but rather desirable. Wind-mill power can be used, for went of other

or mills, &c. On the borders of the Vermillion both East and West, is some of the most excellent land. From the North Fork of the Vermillion to Blue-Grass Grove, south-west 8 miles, the Prairie continues high, dry and rolling—land varant and timber within a few miles. The land around this Grove is good, as you may see. Soil Corn—i e Corn planted after the plow in breaking, and cov-ered by the next furrow—yields from 50 to 50 bush-els per are; old land from 89 to 90 and 100— Wheat yields from 30 to 40. From this Grove across to the South Fork, the Prairie continues the same—high, and fertile, but of the basks of the same—high and fertile, but of the banks of flowers through which we passed I dare not tell— The broad beds of thick masses through which the The broad beds of thick masses through which the wheels wailowed—the wild deer that would toss his gray antlers from amid the green pastures; the old modest crow that steps off so airy and free, and all the wild beauties of this mighty land-ocean are not to be matters of writing. They will charm the poor emigrant should he ever be so rich as to enjoy them. From the Canal at Toledo the Wabab is accessible, and to Covington and Danville the country is yet open; from Danville to Urbana, in Champaign Co. the country is high and incomparably tertile and beautiful. From Urbana to Le parably fertile and beautiful. From Urbana to Le Roy and from Le Roy to Bloomington, there is but little variation in quality and location. From Bloomington to this place the land is not so good more timber, but notivery good. From the Illinois River the country can be reached. On this side, about 20, 23 and 25 miles East of the River, vacant prairie can be found in any quantity.

Want of timber, I find, is daily becoming less an objection. Many crops are raised in the open prairie without fence at all; but rails can be had as the ground for fence 50 at 25 cm.

prairie without ience at all; but rails can be had on the ground for from 50 ets. to \$1 per hundred.

Water in wells is mostly good; don't know that I have seen any bad water from wells.

I think if a colony, or settlement, or neighborhood, not to say association or community, could be formed, and a large tract of land procured, and then each fruity secured a portion of it, they could in a ed, and a large tract of land procured, and then each family secured a portion of it, they could, in a very few years, be as well off as the farmers of any country, and probably as well as civilization and the grab ceratic order of things will allow.

My opinion is, that if they (the emigrants) could be got into this prairie land, or so disposed of that the land could be secured to them in one year, that it might be all cultivated, and they made comfortable and happy.

able and happy.

Land warrants are taking up the land very fast.

In a few years there will be but little this side the

Mississippi.
Improved farms can be had all along this route at \$4 to \$50 per acre, according to locality.

Steam saw miles and grist-mills are at work

all along.

I expect to continue westward—perhaps beyond
Missouri, and up into lowa. If I can do anything in
this way, please let me know.—

thy estimation, in this way, please let me know-Direct a line to me, at West Point, Ind. As ever, for God and Humanity. JOHN O. WATTLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune

A Sunday paper styles me a "restless egotist, for asserting the easily demonstrable fact, that breathing impure air " is destructive of public and premature death, in the reports of the City in spector;" and my statements, with yours, are pronounced to be "rascally, because shamefully untrue," and I am a "joker," and an "exquisite wag," for making these "abominably scandalous" assertions.

I take the report of the City Inspector to be pretty reliable authority; now what are the facts contained in that report? I will present a few of

1. The deaths by disease, in this city, last year.

2. Of these, the number who died of the only 2. Of these, the number was 124. All the rest may

be properly termed premature.

3. Of the whole number of interments, those of

4. Of these, there died of convulsions, cho-lera infantum, dropsy of the brain, croup, and scar-let fever, 11,928.

5. In the two months of July and August last, there died in this city, of children under five years of age, 3,295.
6. Of the 5,071 persons who died of cholera, last

year, 3,250 were foreigners, many of the others the children of foreigners; and nearly all inhabitants of the most miserable dwelli habitants of the most miserable dwellings in this city. Not one in twenty of those who died were in comfortable circumstances, and not one in a hundred enjoyed tolerably healthy conditions.

Here are the facts of figures, taken, with the

exception of the inferences in the last sentence. romm the Official Report.

Now if we allow that not more than one case of sickness in ten, taking all diseases, is fatal, we may estimate the amount of sickness. We have 220,000 cases, the last year, which number corresponds very well with the number and average practice of our physicians, and the business of our apothecaries. apothecaries.

apothecaries.

Is, or is not, this a "terrible catalogue?" I think, at all events, that it will not be pronounced "rascally, because shamefully untrue," and if it be, the City Inspector is the "exquisite wag" who must have the credit for making it. It seems to me that this is too serious a matter for ridicule; it is rather one for narrest consideration. is rather one for earnest consideration.

Observe the relations of disease and death, to

poverty and its discomforts, as displayed by the above facts, and this one in addition, namely: Of the 23,773 interments last year, 13,154 were in Potter's field and the Roman Catholic Cemete-

Of the Cholera, the Inspector says it mostly prevalled "among the most miserably poor and desti-tute: just in that half-starved and exposed condi-tion that reduces the vis vitæ too low successfully to repel disease of any kind, much less an epidemic to repet disease of any kind, much less an epidemic of this pature. They were, in fact, the proper food of the Asiatic Cholera. This argument is strengthened by the results of opposite facts. In those Wards inhabited by those in easier circumstances, and who are better fed, clothed, and lodged, there few are found, proportionately, to succumb to the disease. It may be safely affirmed, that individuals well fed, clothed and housed, observing proper personal cleanliness, are nearly incularable, not perhaps to an attack of Cholera, but to its fatal issue." And this law, as above intimated, applies pernaps to an attack of Choiera, but to its fatal issue." And this law, as above intimated, applies in full force to all other diseases. Where more than 3,000 infants died, in two months last Summer, many thousands of the children of the comparatively wealthy, were in the country. Typhus fever is the well-known scourge of poverty, filth, and famine.

famme.

Here are facts for all thoughtful people, and no truly kuman being will turn them into a "joke," nor deride as "restless egotists" those who bring

them before the public, and demand that a stop be put to this wholesale slaughter of our population. The Tribune is abused for its Socialism, but it has never presented so strong an argument in favor of Social Reform as is contained in this Official Document of the Board of Aldermen. That Report ought to be referred to a Special Committee of the Board, and acted upon as the urgency of the

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

MEETINGS To NIGHT .- The Committee to draft a Constitution for the Industrial Congress at the Operative Bakers' Union House of Call, 127 Grandst. near Broadway The Journeymen Upholster, ers' Society at Tuomey's Fourteenth Ward Demo cratic Headquarters, 220 Grand-st. corner of Eliza beth ... The German Cigar makers, at E. Richter's, 55 Forsyth-st ... The Window-Shade Painters' Protective Union, corner of Catherine and Henry sts.

The different beneficial and protective industria Associations should bear in mind that they are entitled to three Delegates in the Industrial Congress by the late apportionment. Let no complaint be made about this matter, and let every Trade organization in the City (whether benevolent or protective) send its due proportion of Delegates. We see that a number of Associations have already moved in this business by sending the full quots of Delegates. This is right. We are also glad to perceive that the unrepresented Societies are daily choosing Delegates. Important business will soon be laid before the Congress of Industrials, and the Year and Nays probably demanded on certain questions. It, therefore, behooves every Association to be fairly represented.

LABORERS' UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- The members of the four different Divisions of this chartered Beneficial Association met at their different headquarters for the transaction of business on Monday evening.

In the Third District, of which PATRICK TRACT s President, Philip Smith, Secretary, and Timothy Shandly, Treasurer, after reading the minutes of the last general meeting of the Society and re-

the last general meeting of the Society and readopting them unammously, the Secretary reported that twenty-eight boss masons were paying the
Society's ressonable rates of nine shillings, while
eight employers gave but a dollar a day. Every
member of the "Laborers' Union" who works for
less than 9 shillings incurs a penalty of \$3, which
will be enforced in each and every instance.

Our Reporter called in at the Hd Division also
sad found on examining the list that much the
largest and all the best employers were paying the
rates. Thomas Nicholson is the President of this
District; Treasurer, Michael McKeener; Secretary, Mathew Carr. Owing to other engagements
we did not precure the returns from the 1st and
1Vth Divisions. If we had room at present we
would publish the names of the employers still
holding out against the hard-working and industrious portion of our community. us portion of our community.

The WROUGHT SPIKE MAKERS held their fourth meeting at Reilly's, corner of Houston and Allen sts. It was well attended. EDWIN LEA, Chairman, and Wm. Owen, Secretary. Peter Mahony man, and Wm. Owen, Secretary. Peter Mahony and J. W. Price, two out of the four manufacturers engaged in this business in this city, have acceded to the demand of their Journeymen, (25 cts. per 100 lbs. of an advance.) Only 50 or 60 journeymen are employed at this business in the city and the greatest portion have joined the Society.—Messrs. E. Lea, James Long and Thomas Parks were chosen Delegates to the Industrial Congress, which meet to morrow evening at the Grand at which meet to morrow evening at the Grand st.
Hall, near Broadway. A unanimous vote of thanks
was given to The Tribune for sending its reporter,
and for its advocacy of the rights of Labor.

MORE COOPERATION IN PITTSBURGH .- The Shoe makers' Association are getting along finely at their establishment on St. Clair-st.

PRACTICAL PAINTERS' BENEVOLENT PROTEC TIVE SOCIETY.-On Monday evening, at Tuomey's Democratic Headquarters, Grand-st. this very suc Democratic Headquarters, Grand-st. this very successful Society (combining benefits with Protection) held its quarterly meeting for the election of officers. Mr. Wm. S. Gregory was reelected President, (without opposition;) John Delany, Vice President; James McPeake was reelected Secretary, and Wm. Morley was chosen Assistant Secretary. The newly chosen officers acknowledged the honors conferred upon them in a very happy manner, and the defeated candidates felt equally happy.

JOURNEYMEN CORDWINERS. (MEN'S BRANCH.)-This Protective Association held its semi-annual election for officers on Monday evening at Keene's

NEW-YORK LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS' SOCIETY. -At a general meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening, the 13th, at Garrick's Sixth Ward Hotel, Center-st. the following persons were elected officers: President, MARTIN HENNEBER-GER: Vice President, Thomas Kennedy: Treas-urer, John Major: Secretary, Charles Hart: Trans-lating Secretary, Valentine Kiel: after which it

Was Revolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to The Tribune, for the kind notice which it has taken of the rise and progress of this Society, and for the hearty sup-port it has given the cause of Labor Reform generally. Carried unanimously. Also, Revolved, That the advertising of this Society be done in The Tribune. Carried unanimously.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pub-

GENERAL NOTICES.

Dr. Shew's Water-Care Institution, cor

Ber Twellin-st and University-place.

The Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now open on its 6th Sommer. For information address. [jes im-! N. BEDORTHA, M.D. The Dr. Houghton's Water Cure Establishment.—No. 3, West Eleventh street, three doors from Broadway.

Water Cure.—T. L. Nichols, M.D. and Mrs. Gove Nichols, 37 West Twenty-second-st. near Sixth-av. Consultations from 16 to 2. Patients received for full board treatment, day treatment, or visited at their residences. [jel2 lim.]

Removal.—PHILIF ERNST. Professor of Music and teacher of the Borhm and other futes and the guitar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 397 Broadway, near Walker-st. New-York.

New York.

The "Orange Mountain Water Cure," at So. Orange, N. J. one hour's ride by railroad from the City. The establishment has private baths attached to the patients' rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. jel2sf for terms.

for terms. jellar

Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country—Dr. Tsail receives patients at his commodious city
catablishment is Laight-at and at Oysier-Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these places by steamboat and
railroad. General practice attended to. Consultations \$5.

By Sunday School Excursion.-The Sunday Sthool connected with the Orchard-at Universalist Church, will make its 10th Annual Pic Nic Excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, on Thursday, 20 h inst. The steam-tont Columbia, chartered for the occasion, a good Band of Music, is also engaged. The boat will leave the foot of Cedar-at North River at 7 o'clock. All: Hammond-at. 7; o'clock; Delancy-at 3; o'clock; Williamsburgh, 3; o'clock, and Markets at 90 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, may be had at the several wharves named, on the morning of the exercision.

Notice to the Journeymen Upholsterers of New York.—A Meeting will be held on Wednesday of New York.—A Meeting with be held on Wednesday evening, June 19th, at 7½ o'clock, at their Room No. 220 Grand at Punctual attendance is requested, as it will be election for officers. This place will be their place of meeting for the ensuing quarter, without further notice.

DENIS CONGLAN, Sec. GEORGE HOYT, Pres. 1917 31.

O'Rielly's Telegraph Lines, connecting with all sections of the United States. General office, 181 Broadway. Open from 6 in the morning till it is night-Visitors in New-York who are accustomed to transacting business with the O'Rielly Lines in any section of the United States, will find it their interest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transmission. Spiendid Gothic Plates.—Rozzars's new and plendid style of Gothic Door and Number Plates—entirely new and original designs. Those in want of something new and spiendid on their doors are invited to call and examine the above articles. Also a spiendid assortment of Gothic and Shield pattern Beil-Pulls. R. ROSERTS, my 22 lm. 652 Broadway, near Prince-st.

be? Broadway, hear Prince-st.

By Dr. Edward H. Dixen, Editor of the Scalpel, has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-st, one door west of Broadway, where he attends exclusively to operative surgery and office committations from 9 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the Scalpel is at 2 Astor House, my25 im Wigs and Tempers.—Satchilor's calebraied Wig Factory is at 4 Wall-st where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers are dissents should call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Satchilor's newly invented Wigs obtained a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute. Copy the address.

Myli MWa French Copy of the Copy of th GENERAL NOTICES.

Notices.—Fursuant to "an act to amend the Charice of the Schemectady and Gatakili Railroad Company" passed March 2, 1850, notice to hereby given that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Gorporation, will be reopened at the office of Vax Vizzek & Pauvn, 9 Jannesy-court, 38 Wall-at. In the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Dated May 23, 1850.

James Powers:

my23 Im

Notice.—The PRENIX BARK, Westerly, E. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about \$16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. I. 1850.

The Bank, having redemed nearly all their old circulation, with the exception of the stolen money, will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated revolves to Jan. I. 1850.

previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Ruffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of tals Bank. By order of the Directors, Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

105 DARWIT ETHEN POSTER, Cashier

WANTS.

WANTED—100 agents to canvass for a new work just useful works. As great inducements are offered and as large wages can be made as at any other similar establishment in the country. Call or address, post paid, "The American Family Publication Establishment," 128 Nassaust, up stairs, first door.

st. up stairs, first door. jel? Im*

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent girls and casecitations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be made at the officers of Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges.

WANTED—By a respectable tidy giri, well recommended, a situation as general housemaid, is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Fuglire at 57 Fourth-at.

WANTED—Ao intelligent Irishwoman wants a situr aion as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a family. Apply to her present employer, \$2 East F.feenth int 32**

INFORMATION WANTED,—IfHENRY DRURY, of Lincoin, England, be still allyn, be is requested its write immediately to his ann. Mrs. Taliant of Mondvilla, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania. Any persons able to give heformation of this young man, are carnessly solicited to forward it to the above address, as his family are in afflictive on his account. Other papers please copy.

2.5221. CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTER
—Agiri that understands chamberwork and waitin
upon table—also, one who understands washing and iron
ing, and can bring good recommendations, may apply a
356 Broadway, 3d door above Carlton House. jel7 5:*

TO HOSIERS, &c.—A young man who has had great experience in the above trade in the old country, wishes a similar engagement in this. The best of reference and security, if required. Address N. O. P. Tribuse Office.

A PRACTICAL BOOKKEPER, whose time Ais not fully occupied, would like to devote a part of it to auditing accounts, or writing up another set of books Address Accountant, box 3,145, Post-Office. my30 lm*

A Linat iboroughly understands the whole business. Ap-ply to A. YOUNG, Forty first at between Second and Third avs. in the morning or afterpart of the day. 1918 3th

BOOKS POSTED UP AND BALANCED, or reg bularly kept by agreement; Documents and Accounts o-all kinds copied. Apply in person or by letter to myzl 1m. 8. STURTEVANT. 552 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD—In South Brooklyn, a pleasant parlor suitable
for a gentleman and lady—flao rooms for single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Families from the South
will find this a delightful Summer residence, being noar the
South Ferry, and the house replete with bath, gas and
every modern insprovement. Apply at 54 Harrison at opposite Dr. Stone's Church.

je18 iw

Poster Dr. Stone's Church.

DOARD IN BROOKI, YN.—A gentiemn and his Dwife, or a small family and two or three single gentiemen, can obtain board and rooms at 4 Sanda at facing the ferries. The house is so finely located as to afford a delighted Summer residence. Terms moderate. References exchanged. BOARDING.—A gentleman and his lady or two or good board and pleasant airy rooms, convenient to stay and car routs, by applying at 409 Broome, next to corner of persons.

BOARD,—Gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a fine house, pleasantly situated, (with baths in the house, Only a few boarders taken. Apply at 166 East Broadway,

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY
Parents desirous to place their children under good
care in a pleasant and healthy location in the country, but
a short distance from the city, can gain further information
by addressing A. E. H., Tribune Office. jel? 3ieod*c

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to lot, on the second floor, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or to two single gentlemen, at 55 Hudson-st. near Jay-st. my20 lmeod*z my?0 Imeod*c

PRIVATE HOTEL.—CHANGEY WATSON soGettlemen of business detained a few days in the city are
invited to call at 46 Hudson-st. jei8 21*

COUNTRY BOARD-A small family would take a TER, 77 Main-st. Brooklyn.

TER, 77 Main-st. Brooklyn. Jel7 lw*

A FEW SINGLE Gentlemen, or gentlemen and their dwws, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Apply at 187 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn. TO LET—With board, a large parior with wardrobe and pantry, and rooms for single gentlemen, pleasantly situated at 145 Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

EAR BATHING—CAPE ISLAND, N J—Congress Hall, (formerly kept by J. Miller,) is now open for the reception of visitors. The house during the past year has been enlarged and repaired. The Bathing agrangements have been greatly incroved. A Life Boat exclusively for this house will always be in attendance upon the bathing

The proprietor, thankful for the liberal paironage he has berestofore received, will endeavor, during the present sea-on, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with all. [1917 13t c] W. B. MILLER, Proprietor.

The New-York Tribune.

The New-York Tribuine.

The Tribune is now too widely known to need especial elucidation. Its conductors aim, and believe they are enabled, to furnish a larger amount and variety of information in a year, whether in its Dality, Semi-Weekly or Weekly issue, than can be obtained as cheap in any other form. They endeavor to make their Dality at \$5 equal in everything to any \$10 Dality in the world; so of their Semi-Weekly at \$5, and their Weekly at \$2, and their Weekly at \$2, which is afforded to clubs at very reduced prices Having no other than advance subscribers, sending ne papers except for cash actually paid, and favored with a subscription almost if not quite without parallel, they are enabled to incur expenses for Literary Assistance, Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c. which very few can afford, it is their aim, while the party of Progress in Europe is denied the liberty of utterance on that continent, to favite them to make The Tribune their organ of communication with the public, and aiready several of the most eminent infacers of the Old World have been engaged as regular correspondents. This policy will be pursued until several more of the ablest advocates of Political and Social Reform in Europe shall converse weekly with our readers, setting in order before them the fruitful ideas which the investigations of our age have been silently maturing, but of which singers and priestoral there sifies the utterance. We hope, at the same time, not to fall behind in the other departments of Journalism, and especially in that of Political Intelligence and Home Correspondence.

TERMS.—Daily Taisuns (Sundays excepted) the choice of three editions per day for \$5 per annum, or \$5 for two copies. Weziki Trisuns adollated by the remaining and head, still large pages of six columns each, \$1 per annum, three copies for \$5, eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies to one address for \$20. Psyment indexibit in advance, and the paper stopped when the term of payment shall have expired. Bills of all lawfully constituted specie-p

THE WHIG ALMANAO FOR 1850.

THE WHIG ALIMANAO FOR 1850.

THIS ANNUAL has been prepared with great care and I accuracy, and is presented to the Public as a cheap, reliable, and lucid summary of the Public as a cheap, reliable, and lucid summary of the Public as a cheap, reliable, and lucid summary of the Public as a cheap, reliable, and lucid summary of the Public as a cheap, full exhibit of the Elections of 1849, the doings of Congress at its last Seasion, the Mileage Expost, the Events of 1849 in Europe, List of the Fresident's Cabinet, Members of the Public List of the President's Cabinet, Members of the Public States, &c. &c. Contents.—Areas of the United States; Astronomical Calculations; Audit, Congressional Board of; Banking Statistics; Branch Mints—Gold Coinage; British Cabinet; Calendar for Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Raleigh, Charleston and New-Ocleans; California and New-Mexico; Chronological Tables; Compensation of Congressmen; Congress, Statistics of; Congress ast Seesion of; Eclipses; Economy in the Public Expenditure; Elective Offices, U. S.; Election days in the several States; Election of President by the People; Election Reuras; Europe to 1849; Finances of United States and Great Britain; Flogging in the Navy; Government of the United States, Gevernment Supplies; Governors and State Capitals; High-Water at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston; Home Department; House of Representatives, U. S.; House Mileage; Inaugural Address of President Tayor; Jewish Calendar; Law Reform; Mileage of Congress; Military Mileage; Minlaters and Consula abroad; Minlaters at Foreign Courts; Mohammedan Calendar; Moon's place; Naval Prize-Money—Temperance, Naval Punishments, 1848; Naval Supplies, and Policy; Officers and Offices created; Panams (Isthmus) Railway; Population of States; Postage Raines, Foreign and Domestic; Postal Reform; Fresidential Vote, 1848, &c., Froduct, Aggregate; Public Lands; Railways and Canals across North-America; Recruiting for the Army; Revenue (U. S.) Collection; Senate of the Unit

States; Whitney's great Central Radiosa; of the Union.

Election Returns carefully made up for the Whig Almanac, from Maine, New-Hampehire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Fennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, Alabama, Missiasppi, Louislana, Ferse, Arkansaa, Tsunseau, Missiasppi, Louislana, Ferse, Arkansaa, Tsunseau, Georgia, Keomcky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wissiaspi, Louislana, Ferse, Arkansa, Tsunseau, Georgia, Keomcky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wissiaspi, Louislana, Ferse, Arkansa, Tsunseau, Georgia, Keomcky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wissiaspi, Louislana, Ferse, Arkansa, Tsunseau, Georgia, Keomcky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wissiaspi, Louislana, Ferse, Charles, Charles,

SUMMER RETREATS

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, M.J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, H.J.

HEATH HOUSE.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, so long and favorably I known to the public, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 18th of June near The house has been greatly enlarged during the past year, furnishing an entire situe dining-room, a large number of good-sized and wait-vectilated bed-chambers, and a new and spacious publicable and the season of the season

ountry.

The undersigned having become the sole proprietor, we give his whole attention to the business, and will be assisted to its management by Mr. David A.I Growell and other gestlemen of large experience.

JOSEPH H. MARSH.

Schooley's Mountain, May 29, 1850. my31 Sawine.

STEVENS'S HOTEL VERGENNES. VT. STEVENS'S HOTEL VERGENNES. VT.

I AMILIES desiring a pleasant and economical read dence for the summer, with access to mineral sorting water for invalida, can be accommodated at the above by the fight Spring water, highly celebrated for its unic and medicinal properties, will be constantly kept at the house. A carriage will be furnished the guests every pleasant day, to visit the springs—20 minutes drive ore sine road. The hotel is spacious, with fine ball-room, and has a reputation equal to any house in the State Its proc. Intity to Lake Champlain, fine water-fails and pictures scentery, renders Vergennes a desirable Summer retreat. Parties leaving New-York by the morning box (vir Abbany, Troy, Saratiogs Springs and Whiteball) will been oboard the Lake Champlate boats and arrive at Vergennes to breakfast the next morning. By the 7 o'clock evening boat for Troy, arrive at Vergennes the next evening to a

THE MOST DIRRCT ROUTS to the contents and Housetonic Railroads to Pittsfield, and thence only

miles by stage.

Passengers leaving New-York by the 5 o'clock A. M.
Express Train arrive at the Springs at 5 P. M. The stage accommodations on this route are such as will insure confort and dispatch.

Passengers can take the 5 o'clock P. M. train, and go through to Pittsfield, or take the late Evening Trains, as remain one night in Bridgeport, leaving there at 10-40 A.

Fare through \$2.50. miles by stage.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH.

POWELTON HOUSE NEWBURGH.

THE PROPRIETOR of the favorite and agrocable place of Summer resort takes pleasure in calling the attention of the New-York public to the fatte in the is now prepared for the reception and aniestalment of either transient or permanent hoarders. The high estimation is mer months there, he is sure will reso have spontthe Sumer months there, he is sure will resort an extended notice of its superior attractions, in point of forestion, somery, first the decreases. In this particular it has no equal so the decrease of the superior attractions, in point of forestion, somery, first the decrease of the superior attractions, in point of forestion, somery, first the superior and the supplied with every declinecy the markets afford. In addition to the former facilities for reaching Newhurgh by steambors, there are five trains of cars passing daily either way from New-1 ork and Albany. Early application should be made yet a selection of rooms. [[e10 2m] G. DONADI. LEBANON SPRINGS

(via Hudeon.)—The shortest and least expensive rous to these celebrated places is by the Hudson River italized and strambonas to Hudson; thence by the Hudson River italized and stage (through Shaker City) to the Springs.

Passengers from New-York by the morning train and boats may arrive at the Springs at 5 P. M. of the same day.

Passengers by the evening train and boats from New-York may reach the Springs to Springs. \$1 50.

Fare from Hudson to the Springs. \$1 50.

J. T. WATERMAN, Sapt. SCHOOLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys,
In this institution young gentlemen will be thereughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Classical
education, requeste for commercial pursuits or entering coulege.

There are two terms in a year, each five monits. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable.

Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. can be obtained at Spaiding & Shephard's bookstore, 199 Sroad, way, New-York, or by addressing a note to the Frincipal my20 codif

PRENCH BOAKDING AND DAY SCHOOL

P-Madame HIX has removed her French and Engine
Boarding and Day School from 4 Carroll-place to it

St. Marks-place near First-av. The new location is open
and arry, with a large garden, and the house, a doubt
one with every modern convenience. She invites thes
having daughters for whom they desire a thorough and
first-class education in all branches, to call and examin
her testimonials. She has had committed to her care the
daughters of many of the leading families of this city and
can refer to all.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR W. J. This tostillmin is designed for young lafe. All is present number of it, are under twelve years of age, as none will be received who are older. Terms from \$100 to \$120 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. Ostrander, ox. Canal and Varick sts. New York.

DOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, -living time Circulars at 206 Broadway.

WM. P. LYON, A. M. Principal.

REMOVAL THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL REMOVE THREE LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS

Nos. 340 AND 342 BROADWAY.

Nos. 340 AND 342 BROADWAY,
On or shout June 10,
WHERE, WITH INCREASED facilities for prompt
measurable their own immediate supervision, and a greatly
solarged stock of first quality locating glass plate imaginacently framed in the Rennaance, Louis XIV, and other
styles, together with as varied an assortment of size and
prices as can be obtained in any establishment in the United
States, they are confident of the Rheral support of the
friends and the public in general.

WALLER & KREPS, 13 Spruce &
WALLER & CONTINUOUS SUPPLY
WALLER & CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

W. & K. have made arrangements for a continuous apply of ancient and modern paintings, of which a large collec-tion can always be seen and vory many will be found wor-thy of particular attention.

Hyd of particular attention.

OFFICE FOR THE INSPECTION OF PAT AND PLABL ASHES.

HOLDERS OF ASHES damaged by the late ins, who wish to have them removed, are requested to seed in their Inspection bills for delivery; and those wishing them reimspected, and sent in order, will also hand in their bills without delay.

CASSIDY, PALMER & CO. olls without delay. CASSID F, FALMER 43 and 49 Wester
We shall in the course of a few days make such arrainents as will enable us to resume our regular business.

New-York and California Minion Nand Trading Association — The Starebolders in the above Association are hereby notified that the diridend of the proceeds of the sain of bark and Webs will be paid by the subscribers, on presentation of their stock certificates, on board of the vessel, too of Jst.

Sacrame to rils, 1850. Jeff 3ir

NOTICE.—The Seed Business conducted by the lass of Bailde Bridgeman, will be continued under the name of Bailde Man BROTHERS, at the old stand, 7th Broadway, cor. Eighteenth-at. JOSEPH BRIDDEMAN, who has been in attendance at the storefor some years, will attend to customers as usual, and is authorized to recovered collect all debts due the establishment.

ALFEED BRIDGEMAN, Executors.

ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, Executors.

FRESH SHARON SULPHUR SPRING WApints and quarts; fresh Congress Water received disheron Spring Water
pluts and quarts; fresh Congress Water received dailyPavilion, Iodine, Empire, Blue Lick and other mineral waters atways on hand. Fresh German Soltzer Water plut
and quart jugs. Soda Water in bottles put up in order.
Choice Fruit Syrups, American and English Seiding Powders, for sale by
jels 21 formerly LYNCH & CLARKE, 24 Waltst.

BRISHES, BRUSHES, BRUSHES, FORTER & FAIRCHILD, Brush Mandatmeres, No. 200
Hudson street, near Spring, N. Y. Consumption had a
general assortment of Brushes, such as white wash, dusing, sash tools, scrubbing, window, &c. &c. Also a variety
of fancy brushes, cloth, bair, tooth, nail, bat, feather, &c.
Fine teeth and dreasing combs, of a superior quality, which
they will sell cheep for cash, wholesale and retail.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COM-pany—The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be paid upon the stock of the New-York and Eric Raircoad Gompany, on and after the lat day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th day of June ull the 1st day of July. Jel im NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Section 10 Polymer 1 Polymer

PETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE—An old
Restablished store, in a good thoroughfare, well stocked
and doing a good business; must be sold immediately, at
the proprietor is in Ill-health and cannot attend to it
\$2,000 cash. Address H. R. this office.

JOHN VIALL, of the late firm of J. C. Buckens & 2 Co. Commission Dealer in Boots, Forces and Letter Barrett-st. 2d door from Fulton, and reat of Shorest Leather-st. Boston.
N. B. Consignments solicited. m50 codes and consignments solicited.

BANK OF SALIBBURY.—The notes of the same of Salisbury, Maryland, redeemed by E. HOUGHTON, 16 Williamset, at 1 per cent discount.

FOR SALE—One second hand Adams Fower Free in good order, size of plates 2427 inches. at 22 V. HOE & CO. 29 and 31 Gold-size at 22 V.